



Expect to See Every Woman in Town Who Loves a Bargain, To-Morrow...



You'll have to read this twice to be sure your eyes didn't deceive you.

And you'll have to come on Friday to get it unless you don't mind being disappointed. 56-in. cream table damask at 24c a yard is what we are talking about. Anybody else would make a big fuss over selling it at forty-five or fifty cents.

Barr's is the Great Bargain House of America.

There are some odd sizes in men's fine underwear left from Frank's stock, and here's how it's going: Heavy balbriggan shirts that Frank sold at \$1.50 go for 50c; scarlet all-wool shirts and drawers that were \$1 go at 50c; colored merino shirts and drawers that were 90c go for 40c each; fine quality natural wool shirts that were \$1.25 go at 75c. Only please remember we distinctly state sizes are all broken. These are all "odds." Also, a grand chance to buy white unlaundered shirts cheap. Frank's dollar goods for 65c, but sizes are mostly large. In men's linen standing collars, a lot of odd sizes 15c goods for 5c each.

One Thousand Four Hundred and Forty Pair of Stockings.

The entire sample line from the celebrated German manufacturers, Herman, Starker & Chemnitz. The name tells that they are the best goods made. No two pair are alike. You may have them on Friday for less than it cost to bring them from Germany. Remember they are guaranteed absolutely fast black. Here's an idea of how they are: Ladies' solid black or with white and colored heels and toes, or boot styles in colored tops, including all fashionable shades, retail price 35 and 40 cents, sale price 19 cents. One line of ladies' forty-five cent cotton hose, some with silk heels and toes, extra high spliced, extra long, solid black or in all the very latest "fancy" styles—only one of each style—for 25 cents a pair. In lisle threads are some lovely goods that sell regularly for 65 cents a pair; these will all go at 35 cents a pair. One assortment of all the latest novelties in lisle thread opera hosiery, not a pair worth less than a dollar, all go at 50 cents. In children's goods one line of 25 cent hosiery absolutely fast black, all samples, plain and ribbed 10 cents a pair. Children's 45 cent quality black cotton hose for 25 cents, and thirty-five cent hose for 19 cents a pair. Will be on sale Friday a. m. Will not guarantee to fill out-of-town orders.



We Prophecy a Crowd to See Barr's Novelties in Dress Robes To-Morrow.

To begin with, the polka dot. A real swell pattern of cheviot brown mottled looking Vicuna cloth, has rough spots in tan color woolly looking stuff as big as a silver dollar. A smooth Tebbitt cloth has a raised shaggy plaid fully a foot square in the beautiful new soft reds and blues with large or small spots of grey or tan, and to give you an idea of the wealth of colorings there are six shades of grey alone. One exquisite robe is a combination of the palest ecru in soft, thick woolly looking stuff, and big plaids and dots in soft greys and ecru. Another of the same class shows narrow lines forming plaids of the soft beautiful wood brown, wine brown, sage green and the darkest possible blues on pale soft shades of all the prevailing colors. An entire novelty shows rough broken lines, each about a foot long and an inch wide, of camel's hair on a heavy serge so stylish for the new coat suits. In embroidered robes there is a lovely cameo shade richly worked in one single floral design covering the front from throat to hem, the white, greens, pinks and other tints of the flower being reproduced to perfection; price \$50. Barr's will show the new material, almost like Irish poplin, made of silk and wool and much the hand-somest new fabric in the market. Will also open a new weave in navy blue storm serges for traveling, bathing and tourist costumes.

Now, don't misunderstand us. We say dozens, not hundreds of dozens. A few dozen pairs of ladies' fine glazed dongola button boots, left over from Frank's stock, broken sizes. Frank's price was \$2.50. They go to-morrow for \$1.25 a pair. And we don't expect to have any left on Saturday.

The sun never shone on a bigger bargain than this.

The twenty-five cent dress fabrics; some of them are 38 inches wide, and the little cotton in them is scarcely worth noticing. There's plaids, stripes and the new tufted suitings, and they come in serge, beige and cloth finish effects. Then the wool challi for 20 cents a yard! Looks as handsome as if you paid a great deal more.

Some new Dress Fabrics cheap!! at Barr's.

Special! Barr's have secured a big assortment of manufacturers' short lengths of genuine outing cloth; they are in two to ten-yard lengths, wash perfectly, come in stripes and checks, are worth up to 20 cents. Will be sold at 10 cents the yard.

A STARTLING STORY.

Henry Williams' Remarkable Tale of His Treatment by Robbers.

SEIZED ON THE LEVEE, BOUND AND THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

A Journeyman Printer Gives the Police an Account of an Experience Which if True Adds an Interesting Chapter to St. Louis' Criminal History—Police Working on the Case.

Henry Williams, a printer, made his appearance at the Four Courts this morning and told a tale which started even the old veteran Sgt. Reedy. Williams claims that last night he was held up by highwaymen on the levee, robbed of his clothing and money and then thrown into the river with a bandage fast around his head. If his story is true the experience was a most horrible one. Williams was seized at about 8 o'clock he walked into the office of Sgt. Reedy and inquired for the Chief of Police. Being informed that the Chief had not arrived he was induced to tell his story. He said:

"My home is at Grand Rapids, Mich., but I have lived in Detroit most of my life. Seven months ago I went to Chicago and worked at my trade, that of a printer, in various job offices in that city. I got tired of Chicago, however, and came down to St. Louis. I struck this city yesterday morning on an early train and spent the day in wandering about the downtown streets, sizing up the place. I had a little over \$10 in money and did not care to go to work at once. I ate dinner in a restaurant on Broadway and got a little lunch in a saloon. In Chicago I had heard some printers talking about Frank & Bryant's saloon and billiard hall at Sixth and Spruce; so about 11 o'clock I hunted up the place and watched a game of pool for about fifteen minutes. Then I got a glass of beer and went out. By that time I was tired enough to go to bed. I had seen the sign of the 'Rent' furnished room house on Broadway, near Chestnut street, early in the day, and had made up my mind to stop there that night. I had sort of lost my reckoning, however, and when I got out on the street I realized where I was. At that minute three men came from behind and walked past. One of them stopped and said:

"Say, young fellow, what time you got?" "I had just opened my lips to tell him I had no watch, when I was grabbed from behind. The three men in front then jumped me, and went down. Then some kind of a thick, rough cloth bag or

blanket was put over my head, and I could neither see nor hear. The men then took my pockets and took from my pants one \$10 bill, a \$5 bill, two silver dollars and a few cents in change. They then took my shoes, overcoat and hat, and I felt them lift me from the ground. Two men had hold of my body and one of my legs. I could feel them struggling about my chest and arms. Suddenly I was dropped. At first I did not realize where I was. Then it flashed upon me that I was in the water. My head, held by a hand, was held by captors fast at my side, but I had jerked loose as I felt myself falling. I am a good swimmer, but the cloth around my head drowned had not my head bumped against something hard. I reached up and grabbed the side of a barge and after a minute's rest pulled my body out of the water. I was so nearly gone that I could hardly move for a few minutes. It was bitter cold, however, and I knew that I would freeze if I did not get my clothes dry. I got up and walked to the edge of the boat and then jumped to the bank. To get warm I ran up and down the bank for a few minutes and then made for a scow about 100 feet up the stream."

"There was a small cabin on the boat and I crouched down inside for a little while to get out of the wind. Among the old rubbish in one corner I found a pair of shoes, which I put on."

IN A WATCHMAN'S CABIN. "Then I went out again and at the foot of what I went down learned was Poplar street I came upon a night watchman with a lantern. The watchman, I guess, was employed to guard the boats, for he had a cabin fitted up on a barge near by. He fixed up a good fire in the little stove and I soon got thawed out. I took off my clothes and spent the rest of the night in the cabin. I told the watchman how I had been treated, and before I left, about 7 o'clock this morning, he gave me a cloth cap. I staid in a saloon two blocks up Poplar street for half an hour and then came to the police headquarters. "The story was told with but little hesitation. Williams stopping for an instant when locating a place, to explain that he had never been in St. Louis before. His appearance was indicative of truth, yet the tale was so strange and unusual that the assembled officers set it down as improbable, and subjected the young man to a close cross-examination. But it was without avail. Williams never wavered and stuck to his story with the utmost tenacity. So well did he bear out his assertions that Sgt. Reedy was more than half convinced, and with a puzzled look on his face, led the way to the office of Capt. Young down stairs. There Williams repeated his story in detail."

RESENTED THE INSULT. When one of the officers suggested that he was drunk and some one had poured a bucket of water on his head, the man became fearfully enraged and, but for the interference of Capt. Young, would have made for the blue coat on the instant."

"I want you to understand that I don't get drunk," he said, "and what I want you to know is that I don't want any more of this kind of treatment. If the police can do anything to catch those men I want them to do it. If they can't, I will hunt them myself."

"But are you sure that you were in the river?" asked Capt. Young. "Am I sure?" was the answer. "Am I sure?" Well, look at this if you want any proof," and he pulled from his vest about a dozen matches soaked with water. Then he

showed a damp handkerchief, turned out half a dozen damp pockets, rolled up the bottoms of a pair of damp trousers and unbuttoned his vest and shirt in order to show his damp undershirt. He then took my vest, overcoat and hat, and the dark lines under his eyes bespoke his suffering."

Everybody in the room was impressed with the earnestness of the young man, and called in Central District Detectives Danaher and Freeman, for whose benefit Williams was obliged to again repeat the story of his experience. The stolen shoes he described as kangaroo kittens, almost new. The overcoat was a blue chinchilla which he had purchased in Chicago about a month ago. The watchman, a dark, middle-aged man, described as a kangaroo kitten, almost new. The overcoat was a blue chinchilla which he had purchased in Chicago about a month ago. He was sure, however, that he could identify the spokesman at first sight and insisted that he would recognize his stolen garments."

SIX SUSPECTS ARRESTED. Capt. Young is making a full investigation of the story. In company with Williams, Detectives Danaher and Freeman to-day scoured the district in the vicinity of the Levee and Spruce street. Every saloon was entered, but Williams was unable to find the man who had addressed him. Six suspicious characters were arrested, and are now being held at the Chestnut street station to await the result of the investigation. Williams can identify none of these, but the prisoners have failed to account for their whereabouts at the time of the robbery in a manner satisfactory to the police. Private Watchman Dixon was seen by the officers. He said that he had found Williams almost dead with the cold. Williams had told him the same story of the robbery and outrage, but had said that a revolver was also taken from his person—at least, so he had understood. The police naturally insist that the story is a "fake," but are doing considerable work in an effort to unravel the mystery."

CLEVELAND REVERSED. The Ex-President's Decision as Referee in a Big Land Suit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court, general term, reversing that recently given by ex-President Cleveland as referee in the suits known familiarly as the "Langdon dock suits," but brought by different members of the Langdon and Astor families against the city of Cleveland as referee in the suits. The suits have been in the courts for several years. The matter has been taken to the Court of Appeals in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to the morning and evening. An unfavorable report was also made on the bill to regulate telephone charges in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants. Both bills were ordered printed, however, and it is possible that they will yet pass the House. The school tax bill, requiring messages to be sent by the most direct lines, was reported unfavorably. The Committee on Municipal Corporations reported unfavorably the bills fixing a special rate on street railways in cities of over 50,000 inhabitants to the morning and evening. 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St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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TEN PAGES.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA—James O'Neill.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Agnes Huntington.
POPE'S—The Heralds' "Superbia."
STANDARD—Hilda's Star Specialty Co.
HAYLINS—Annie Ward Tiffany.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Continued cold; northerly winds, becoming variable; fair weather; slightly warmer; fair Friday.

Weather forecast for twenty-four hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Continued cold; fair.

The bridge architect must be sent to join the old depot sheds.

The boarding-house keepers of Jefferson City may renew their leases for another term of two years.

In dealing with the question of women office-holders the State Senate is inviting the Kansas cyclone to cross the border.

The idea of putting up a bronze statue of a military commander on horseback on the front steps of the City Hall is absurd.

New freight terminals within the city joined to the new Union Depot would complete the transportation facilities of St. Louis.

PRESIDENT BALMAQUEDA of Chili has the advantage of President HARRISON, as he has just expatriated a Congress which was hostile to his administration.

When the Municipal Assembly permits the lamp-posts to be used for advertising purposes, it might also arrange to rent out the patrol wagons to minstrel shows and circuses.

If there is such a body as a "Citizens' Committee of 100" its first duty is to come forward and make itself publicly known. A reform movement should avoid even the suspicion of Dark Lantern methods.

The silver pool investigation brought out just enough evidence of silver speculation to kill any additional silver legislation, but not enough to brand the men guilty of bringing discredit upon Congress.

It would be a violation of historical perspective, to say the least for it, to have SHERMAN prancing on horseback on the City Hall steps and GRANT modestly cast for a pedestrian role down on Twelfth street.

By voting for a resolution of thanks to Speaker REED, the Democratic members will distinctly appeal to the voters to revise and reverse their November verdict, and label it as a blunder caused by listening to Democratic Congressmen who had no regard for truth.

BOTH MCCARTHY and PARNELL are reported as thinking of sending representatives to this country to solicit funds. With two delegations asking for money to maintain a factional fight in the home rule party, the American people will be tempted to keep their pocket-books closed. The getting together of the Irish leaders is a necessary condition to asking others to join with them.

SENATOR CHANDLER reiterates his charges against Senator-elect GALLINGER of his State, after the Republican members of the Legislature have denounced them as unmitigated falsehoods. The charge that GALLINGER's election to be CHANDLER's colleague was brought about by a conspiracy between GALLINGER's friends and the Democratic leaders, is calculated to extend the impression of the New Hampshire Republicans that CHANDLER is insane. As FRANK JONES, Democrat, would have

been elected instead of GALLINGER, Republican, but for the successful consummation of CHANDLER's plans for stealing legislative seats from the Democrats, Mr. CHANDLER can only impeach his own sanity by charging that FRANK JONES furnished or controlled the Republican votes which elected the successful Republican candidate. That ear-pulling must have deranged the wax which takes the place of brains in CHANDLER's head.

HILL AND BULKLEY.

Gov. HILL's refusal to recognize Gov. BULKLEY of Connecticut in an extradition case affords just enough room for partisan controversy to keep Gov. HILL prominent for some time as a stalwart Democrat in a popular position.

Gov. BULKLEY's retention of the office of Governor is denounced by the Senate of Connecticut as a usurpation attempted and continued to defeat the declared will of the people. Even the Republican Comptroller of the State repudiated his authority and disobeyed his command by surrendering the office to his Democratic competitor-elect, Gov. BULKLEY.

Gov. BULKLEY was seated by a legislative vote in the first instance when the people had polled a large plurality for the Democratic candidate, and now he is holding over for a second term, simply because a Republican majority in a gerrymandered House, representing only a minority of the voters, has refused to join the Senate in declaring the result of the election in which MORRIS, Democrat, received a majority of the votes cast.

Still Gov. BULKLEY's technical right to retain the governorship till the two houses declare his successor elected makes him Governor de facto, and his authority as such would be sustained by the Federal Government and the courts. As a matter of public convenience and necessity, as well as of international and interstate comity, de facto rulers are customarily recognized without reference to the de jure aspect of the question. Whatever Gov. HILL's private opinion of the de jure question may be, he cannot let it govern his official action without assuming to decide a question which the courts and authorities of Connecticut alone can decide.

As a Democrat he should beware of denying a State right so essential to local autonomy.

The citizens of Joplin have just discovered to their astonishment that the fee system brought first incomes to several of their officials. One essential objection to the fee system is the fact that under it the people never know how much of the public funds the officials get, and the income of an office may be out of all proportion to its work. It was not until the Post-Dispatch investigated and published the records that the public discovered that the Coal Oil Inspector of this city drew about \$19,000 for doing nothing.

The Marquis of Lorne declares that the Canadians will never be satisfied with the government of the United States. The Canadian opinion which the Marquis has sounded is evidently limited to the small circle in which the contact with sprigs of royalty and the hope of patents of nobility count for more than independence and prosperity. If the Canadian people would never be satisfied with the government of the United States it is strange that so many of them seek citizenship under it.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LET.—Nov. 2, 1871, left on Thursday. W. B.—A 8-cent piece of 1881 is not at a premium. DUMET.—No premium on a silver half dollar of 1881.

SUBSCRIBER.—There is no premium on a 20-cent piece of 1881. N. S. F.—A silver half dollar of 1881, milled edge, is worth \$1.50.

SUBSCRIBER.—Denny Lyons never played with any St. Louis club.

REMARK.—There is no premium on silver half dollars of 1881 and 1882 at present.

S. C. L.—Preceding the word ever either a or an can be used, preferably the former.

CONSTANT READER.—A child of American parents born abroad is eligible to the presidency.

SUBSCRIBER.—Consult a New York City directory. Copies can be found at either of the libraries.

P. S.—Emery paper and sweet oil will perhaps remove the rust from the handles of your bicycle.

MCKINLEY.—In seven-up, where but two points are required to go out, the one scoring first has the advantage.

READER.—The geographical center of the United States is in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of Oregon.

REMARK.—The expression "I went directly home" is perfectly correct grammatically and rhetorically.

MONTGOMERY.—You must give the date of the coin in your possession in order to render identification possible.

J. H. F.—Margie Mitchell's first husband's name was Paddock. She was divorced from him and afterwards married Charles Abbott, who is now her manager.

CONSTANT READER.—In walking up the aisle at a church wedding, the bride walks on the right-hand side. 2. The word you refer to is spelt aisle, and not lies.

OLD MAN.—In applying for a marriage license you are expected to give your true age, but in case you are stricken in years, and desire to conceal the fact, you will not be prosecuted for understating it.

GALLINGER.—The new basis of representation is one member of the House of Representatives to every 179,301 inhabitants. 2. The territories of the United States are Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Alaska.

A. T. G.—Under free coinage, a man presenting silver bullion at the mint is entitled to receive as many dollars as the metal can be coined into. At present it is bought as bullion, and the price received is far less than the amount in silver represents when coined.

F. S.—There would be no propriety in your visiting Memorial Hall at the time mentioned. 2. There is no rule of etiquette in regard to contributions at a church to which a young lady is escorted by a gentleman. It would be more economical for both to allow the plate to pass.

MR. F. L. Marshall, representing the Post-Dispatch on Chicago, will be on the floor during business hours and will call on merchants who desire to make use of the Post-Dispatch market reports. Telephone 284.

ARGUMENTS BEGUN.

Gov. Johnson Opens for the Prosecution in the Vail Case.

MARSHALL M'DONALD THEN OFFERS TO WAIVE FURTHER ARGUMENT.

The Leading Counsel for the Prosecution Delivers a Very Dramatic Address and Indulges in Some Caustic Criticism—Lawyer McDonald Says He is Too Weak to Speak.

The arguments in the Vail case began this morning, and the end of that most peculiar trial is not far distant. The prosecution, taking testimony, and the closing of the evidence was as peculiar as the rest of the trial had been. When the State began its rebuttal Gov. Johnson wanted to introduce the wagon in evidence. Mr. McDonald objected and said that it should have been introduced in the case in chief, that it rebutted nothing, and its introduction at the close of the case only meant that the defendant, after defending against one case, would have to re-open his defense and begin again. The court was of the opinion that the wagon belonged to the State's case in chief, but it would not rule the case. If the jury wished to look at the wagon the jury might do so, but the court, after the usual vacillating between the two sides, said at last: "I cannot order the wagon to be brought into court." "Then," said Mr. McDonald, "I understand that you sustain the objection." "If the jury wishes to look at the wagon it may."

Gov. Johnson laid down a lemon which now and then during the trial he bites and, rising, he addressed the court in a tone which carried with it a severe rebuke. "May I please call your Honor's attention to a large part of your court shall rule on this question one way or another. Representing the State, I ask for nothing we are not legally entitled to. If this evidence is legal it is admissible; if it is illegal it is inadmissible; and I insist that the court declare whether it is or is not legal evidence."

THE COURT HESITATED, finally called the attorneys to the bench, where the wagon was suitation was held, and when it was over it was decided to set the wagon up on the street in the position it was in when the shooting occurred, and let the jury look at it, and after a long delay this was done.

The closing testimony in the case was the most important, in one sense, that the State has introduced. It was the testimony of Dr. D. V. Dean, who, like Dr. James, has been experimenting with false pockets, shooting through them. He contradicted Dr. James in three important points. The first one was that if the pistol was fired with the hand, with the trigger down, it would make practically no sound. The second one was that made on the pocket of Vail's overcoat. Dr. James testified that those turns could only be made by placing the pistol in the pocket, hammer down, and trigger up. Dr. Dean had with him the pockets he had experimented on. The next point was the hole. Dr. Dean said he noticed that there was no powder burn around the hole in the corner of the pocket. He thrust a pistol through the corner of a false pocket, fired, and the result was the same as in Vail's pocket. Then he thrust a real pocket through the corner of a false pocket, fired, and the result was the same as in Vail's pocket. The conclusion was that the hole was made before the shooting and the pistol was thrust through it, raised and fired. This was the most important point that was made, though scarcely so important as the next one. Dr. James testified that if the muzzle of the pistol had been against or near the overcoat at the place of exit, the explosion would have torn a hole in the hole instead of leaving the small hole through the bullet passed through between the lining and the coat. Dr. Dean, while not disputing the fact that the hole was there, testified that in turn pressed against something firm only a small hole would be made. He placed heavy chinchilla cloth against the hole and fired through a pocket and through the cloth with a result which confirmed his theory. Mr. Dryden then handed him the hole in Vail's overcoat, and Dr. Dean said that around the bullet-hole was a circle of powder burn about three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

The State then closed and the court asked the defense to make the defense. Mr. McDonald said: "I don't know, your Honor. The State started out with the theory that the hole in the pocket was made by the bullet and that the hole in the overcoat was made by the bullet. Now at the last moment the State comes in with the theory that the hole was made before the pistol was discharged. If they mean to keep to the former, I am done and I call upon the State to declare which theory it will adopt."

The court said it had no power to compel the State to make such a declaration, and Mr. McDonald made an impassioned speech in which he said that he would not then or ever say whether he had other testimony to introduce unless the State declared its position. Finally, after more than an hour of delay, the court said: "Very well, then, the case is closed."

When court opened this morning the Court instructed the jury, in the usual simple manner, that Vail was guilty of murder in the first degree or innocent. In other words, that the shooting was murder or an accident. Upon the instruction the jury retired. Mr. McDonald asked permission to introduce James to rebut the testimony of Dr. Dean. The court said that the evidence closed last night, and Mr. McDonald was too late. The court then announced that five hours were allowed to each side.

Mr. McDonald said he was willing to submit the case without argument, but the State wanted to argue it. Mr. McDonald said he would waive the opening argument, but the court said the statute required the State to open. There was a struggle over the speeches and finally the court ruled that the counsel for the prosecution should proceed with the opening argument.

GOV. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

Gov. Johnson then advanced toward the defendant and began speaking of the position of the defendant as a member of the community, yet segregated for the time from the other citizens, and placed under a charge that he has violated a law, a rule which society has held is necessary to its safety and protection. This case, he said, was not altogether a case of circumstance. Evidence. Circumstances are not relied on to prove that Charles F. Vail killed his wife. That was virtual admission. The only question to which the circumstances were planned and intended to discharge that revolver and fire the bullet which took the life of Mrs. Vail was the question of circumstance. It does not matter whether he calculated to discharge the pistol by striking it through the wheel or pulling the trigger. The only question to which the circumstances were planned to discharge that revolver and fire the bullet which took the life of Mrs. Vail was the question of circumstance. 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A LARGE and highly ornamental park surrounds the magnificent Park Hotel, at Hot Springs, Ark., in which there are bowling alleys and dancing pavilions, lakes, a bicycle track, lawn tennis and croquette grounds, natural forest trees, beautiful lawns and static flower gardens.

Fined for Running a Lottery.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 26.—Father Smith has been fined \$50 and costs at Elkhorn, Wis., for running a church lottery. This is the first conviction under the new State law, which prohibits church fair lotteries, games of chance, etc.

for PITCHER'S
CASTORIA

Lecture room, St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church South, 39th and Locust sts., Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon at 2. Tickets at Balmer & Weber's, 209 N. 4th st.

But then she cleaned house with SAROLIO.

But then she cleaned house with SAPOLIO.

COMMERCIAL.

Closing Prices—1:15 P. M.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 330 and 332 Chamber of Commerce.

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May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
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Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

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May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 330 and 332 Chamber of Commerce.

WHEAT.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 330 and 332 Chamber of Commerce.

WHEAT.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 330 and 332 Chamber of Commerce.

WHEAT.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 330 and 332 Chamber of Commerce.

WHEAT.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 330 and 332 Chamber of Commerce.

WHEAT.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

CHICAGO—Reported by Frank J. Brown, rooms 330 and 332 Chamber of Commerce.

WHEAT.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
July	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Sept.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2

CORN.

	Closing	High	Low	Close
May	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
July	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Sept.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2

millers. Sales: Special 1-100 rejected price at 50c. 1 car No. 2 hard spring at 50c. 1 car No. 2 red at 50c. 1 car No. 2 white at 50c. 1 car No. 2 yellow at 50c. 1 car No. 2 green at 50c. 1 car No. 2 blue at 50c. 1 car No. 2 purple at 50c. 1 car No. 2 pink at 50c. 1 car No. 2 brown at 50c. 1 car No. 2 black at 50c. 1 car No. 2 gray at 50c. 1 car No. 2 tan at 50c. 1 car No. 2 olive at 50c. 1 car No. 2 silver at 50c. 1 car No. 2 gold at 50c. 1 car No. 2 platinum at 50c. 1 car No. 2 diamond at 50c. 1 car No. 2 emerald at 50c. 1 car No. 2 ruby at 50c. 1 car No. 2 sapphire at 50c. 1 car No. 2 garnet at 50c. 1 car No. 2 amethyst at 50c. 1 car No. 2 opal at 50c. 1 car No. 2 pearl at 50c. 1 car No. 2 ivory at 50c. 1 car No. 2 bone at 50c. 1 car No. 2 horn at 50c. 1 car No. 2 shell at 50c. 1 car No. 2 wood at 50c. 1 car No. 2 stone at 50c. 1 car No. 2 metal at 50c. 1 car No. 2 glass at 50c. 1 car No. 2 paper at 50c. 1 car No. 2 cloth at 50c. 1 car No. 2 leather at 50c. 1 car No. 2 rubber at 50c. 1 car No. 2 wax at 50c. 1 car No. 2 resin at 50c. 1 car No. 2 oil at 50c. 1 car No. 2 sugar at 50c. 1 car No. 2 salt at 50c. 1 car No. 2 vinegar at 50c. 1 car No. 2 honey at 50c. 1 car No. 2 butter at 50c. 1 car No. 2 cheese at 50c. 1 car No. 2 meat at 50c. 1 car No. 2 fish at 50c. 1 car No. 2 fruit at 50c. 1 car No. 2 vegetable at 50c. 1 car No. 2 grain at 50c. 1 car No. 2 seed at 50c. 1 car No. 2 animal at 50c. 1 car No. 2 plant at 50c. 1 car No. 2 mineral at 50c. 1 car No. 2 fossil at 50c. 1 car No. 2 rock at 50c. 1 car No. 2 soil at 50c. 1 car No. 2 air at 50c. 1 car No. 2 water at 50c. 1 car No. 2 fire at 50c. 1 car No. 2 light at 50c. 1 car No. 2 heat at 50c. 1 car No. 2 cold at 50c. 1 car No. 2 sound at 50c. 1 car No. 2 taste at 50c. 1 car No. 2 smell at 50c. 1 car No. 2 touch at 50c. 1 car No. 2 sight at 50c. 1 car No. 2 hearing at 50c. 1 car No. 2 feeling at 50c. 1 car No. 2 thought at 50c. 1 car No. 2 emotion at 50c. 1 car No. 2 action at 50c. 1 car No. 2 reaction at 50c. 1 car No. 2 response at 50c. 1 car No. 2 result at 50c. 1 car No. 2 effect at 50c. 1 car No. 2 cause at 50c. 1 car No. 2 condition at 50c. 1 car No. 2 situation at 50c. 1 car No. 2 state at 50c. 1 car No. 2 status at 50c. 1 car No. 2 position at 50c. 1 car No. 2 place at 50c. 1 car No. 2 time at 50c. 1 car No. 2 space at 50c. 1 car No. 2 matter at 50c. 1 car No. 2 energy at 50c. 1 car No. 2 power at 50c. 1 car No. 2 force at 50c. 1 car No. 2 strength at 50c. 1 car No. 2 speed at 50c. 1 car No. 2 motion at 50c. 1 car No. 2 change at 50c. 1 car No. 2 alteration at 50c. 1 car No. 2 modification at 50c. 1 car No. 2 improvement at 50c. 1 car No. 2 perfection at 50c. 1 car No. 2 completion at 50c. 1 car No. 2 fulfillment at 50c. 1 car No. 2 realization at 50c. 1 car No. 2 attainment at 50c. 1 car No. 2 achievement at 50c. 1 car No. 2 success at 50c. 1 car No. 2 triumph at 50c. 1 car No. 2 victory at 50c. 1 car No. 2 conquest at 50c. 1 car No. 2 mastery at 50c. 1 car No. 2 dominion at 50c. 1 car No. 2 sovereignty at 50c. 1 car No. 2 supremacy at 50c. 1 car No. 2 preeminence at 50c. 1 car No. 2 superiority at 50c. 1 car No. 2 excellence at 50c. 1 car No. 2 perfection at 50c. 1 car No. 2 completeness at 50c. 1 car No. 2 wholeness at 50c. 1 car No. 2 fullness at 50c. 1 car No. 2 richness at 50c. 1 car No. 2 abundance at 50c. 1 car No. 2 plenty at 50c. 1 car No. 2 profusion at 50c. 1 car No. 2 copiousness at 50c. 1 car No. 2 liberality at 50c. 1 car No. 2 generosity at 50c. 1 car No. 2 magnanimity at 50c. 1 car No. 2 largeness at 50c. 1 car No. 2 greatness at 50c. 1 car No. 2 grandeur at 50c. 1 car No. 2 majesty at 50c. 1 car No. 2

vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said notes and the costs of executing said trust.

PATRICK M. STAND,
Sheriff and Treasurer.

